PULPIT SKETCHES.

THE REV. DE. MARVIN R. VINCENT, OF THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

This society is among the younger Presbyte tian churches, the preliminary services which resulted in its organization having been held in the chapel of the Home for the Frieudless in East Twenty-ninth-st. in 1860. In the following year the meetings were transferred to the Statlo Building at Fifth-ave, and Twentyixth st., where in 1862, under the direction of Dr Skinner as moderator, the society was organized under its present corporate title. It was neither a bantling ne a weakling at the outset, for eighty-three persons con stituted its membership, largely persons of influence wealth and social distinction. The corner-stone of the church at the northwest corner of Park-ave, and Tiurtyfifth-st, was laid in 1863, the building was complete and dedicated two years later, and the parsonage, adjoining the chapel, was added in 1867. The architect was Renwick, and among his immerous and elaborate constructions will be found nothing more picture-sque or ripely considered than this homogeneous and commanding group. For church, chapel and parsonage enter into uninterrupted architectural relations, are harmonious parts of a broad yet symmetrical design. The great mas of the church is supplemented by the subordinate mem-bers of the group. Without spire or tower, a feeble hand would hardly have escaped tameness or monotony. But Mr. Renwick has suffused his structure with charming suggestiveness and managed his elevations and per spective with such independence and treshness that the

impressiveness of the whole is not likely to die out. Studied from the lower carner of the street, the eyes linger long and eagerly without satisty, for there is undoubted fuscination in the design, the secret of which is subtle and clusive. Einsive, because there is absence of any striking, imperative feature; neither is there a fine illustration of any great period of architecture; nor any conspicuous wealth of ornamentation. The style is Romanesque-itself feeble and edectle-reaching dignity only under an overhanging dome and under large and stately proportions. There is neither sculpture nor symbolism. Yet one does not leave that lower street corner willingly nor easily lose the impression of clegance, refluement and dignity which subsequent obser vation is sure to strengthen. By a fine use of gable elevations at the sides, the architect has suggested a cruci form ground plan, with its transepts, while the façade on avenue, with its bold and graceful roo angle, gains strength and importance from the stairway ercetions on either side, whose lesser gables break gracefully the lines of the cornice and roof. The material is beautifully toned sandstone, and the beldness of the multiplied projections gives play for lights and shadows.

THE DESIGN OF THE INTERIOR. Entering the church from the avenue the fine per spective terminates in a great organ piled up until it fils the vaulted roof. It is displayed with striking graceful-Stages of metal pipes are ranged in harmonious color-scales of polychrome. The easing is in oak, and the lower stage is devoted to the quartette, which occupies an alcove on the pulpit level, with a latticed pass The pulpit, unhappily, under the compulsions of this architectural expedient, sinks into comparative obscurity, as will be seen in all the new churches where a great organ is subordinated purely to architectural and decorative purpose, as in Dr. Paxton's, Dr. Taylor's and Dr. Hall's churches. Such a design reduces the pulpit and preacher to the obscurity of a panel a finial or any other unimportant feature. In this instance the prettily carved pulpit would almost escape but for the unmistakable functionary wh

Stender from philars, paired at the organ bay, in order to give better visible support to what is technically the chancel arch, extend along the gallery fronts, sustaining top-heavy capitals, upon which rest the round arches of or gallery vaultings. The Gothic arch in shallow panel-work, strangely enough, surmounts each of these round arches, and this clashing of regugnant ideas constitutes, with the meretricious use of iron pillars, the only incongruity roticeable in the execution of the design. There is a pleasant quality of light and abundance of it, springing from the windows of tinted glass, and reflected from the delicately polychromed walls. Surely in such a richly appointed, restful, luxurious sanctual one must feel that the former austerities of the Freshy terian Church have passed away.

THE CRUCIAL PERIOD OF THE SOCIETY. The first paster was the Rev. Dr. George L. Prenti brother of the famous Mississippi orator, Sargent S. Prenties He resigned his pastorate to accept a theological professorship in the Union Seminary in 1873. This was the erueial period in the history of the society. Severa strong churches of the same faith were established in th vicinity. A large debt burdened the trustees, and there were times of strain and pressure and weariness. It has not proved a thrifty neighborhood for church enter But the crisis was bravely weathered, and as far back as 1869 the church was freed from all encoun braness. It is noteworthy that in that year the Old are New Schools, which had so long divided the Presbyterian nation, finally reached a perfect unification, Old School holding its convention in the Brack Charel while the New School delegates assembled in this edition All the early promises and expectations of the your concretely restliced, and the Church the Covenant in the statistics of the great denominante stands well among the leading courches for its spiritua influences and benevelences, as well as for its social and moral weight in the community. Its charity finds ex-pression in large and steady contributions in mandirections, as well as in the founding and support of congregation is exceptionally intelligent and callivated, numbering an unusual proportion of mendistinguished in the learned professions. Among them pure found to names of Dr. A. C. Post, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, and Dr. St. John Roosa - Among the elders, dearons and tracted other well-known names appear; Joseph H. Parson Zophar Mills, Benry A. Crosby, David McAlpin, Charles Buller, Theron G. Strong, J. Cleveland Cady, Robert Hoe, Ir., William H. Osborne, Benjamin F. Butler and many other leading men are seen among the newhorders. But the finest interest in every strong church should centre in its pastor, and that it does legitimately in the instance to one will question. Dr. Vincent was gradu ated at Columbia College in 1824. He conducted the one Anthon Grammar School with credit for four years, when he was appointed to a professorship in the Troy University, a collegiate institution founded about that time under Methodist anspices. While teaching in Trey h because a licensed or local preacher among the Method ists, and in this engacity supplied the Pacific Street Church in Brooklyn for one year in 1862. The follow ing year he was called to succeed Dr. Beman as pasto of the First Pre-byterian Church in Troy, where he re

A PREACHER FULLY EQUIPPED FOR HIS WORK. It is a favorite fling in the irreligious world that thought and learning are forsaking the churches and seeking shelter in idealism and acmostleism, as if such a these could afford shelter to anybody or anything. Dr. Vincent is another among the multitudes of strongly fort fied, learned, effective elergymen who vindicate the werth and a didity of his order. He would prove an it convenient antagonist if assailed from any quarter. For he is sound and fearless and clean at the neart. His quick, agile, penetrating, untiring and strong Books and many sided culture have refined, encicled and polished these resources. There is a singular resoleteness and alertness mingled with his modesty and delicacy of mould. Naturally the beautiful arts have helped forward this schooling, for his susceptibilities are quick and sensitive, and nothing graceful, winning, edifying in the world of art, or literature, or ethics, comes to or overdrawn. Evidently he never dreams of scarceness or bankruptcy in his pastoral or professional treasury There is, and will continue to be, enough and to spare although he spreads his board with a lavish hand, and serves generous appetizing food with a solicitous forethought for all sorts and conditions of guests.

mained ten years. Under the prestige of a deeply suc

cessful ministry he entered upon his duties in the Church of the Covenant, succeeding Dr. Prentiss in 1873, and now in his fiftieth year he has by no means reached the

zenith of his growing reputation.

In preaching he fails into a direct, compact idiom without pretension, leaving one to feel the flue results of scholarship in his well-chastened and strenuous Suxon, quickened and flashed at intervals with an epithet or phrase radiant with the highest intelligence. His brie sentences come almost in fluries. They swarm about one like heavily laden bees, and the preacher seems for tion, or haste. His suggestion is endless. His quick, scatentious delivery keeps the attention on the stretch He turns his propositions over and over until they flash hour from a hundred facets. Yet it is unconscious mustery of handling, for no prettily turned epigram be 11. ys the self-seeking artist. There is warmth, and re shment, and edification, and cheer in his words. He s a fine optimist, as one may be with the soundest orthodoxy and fidelity to his church standards.

Best of all is that radiant sweetness of a contle, pure, wholesome personality that is left like a fragrance in his words and presence. And that presence is remarkable. for he has the ruddy complexion and facial freshness of the twenties or thirties. The eye-glasses alone hint at the piling up of the decades. His abundant black hair is thrown gracefully back from his white, wall-moulded the loss who braved the key storm thrown gracefully back from his white, wall-moulded thrown gracefully back from his white, wall-moulded thrown gracefully back from his white, wall-moulded thrown his Baker, Jrs. Carnegle, Miss Candington, Mrs. Lang. Le crand b. Connect, Hrs. blue,—in short, the race marks of a good Anglo Norman descent. He is beginned dattor to an heredity which in wenties or thirties. The eye-glasses alone hint at

itself constitutes a guarantee of success. On a certain Sunday in Poughkeepste, years ago, Dr. Vincent or cupied one pulpit, his father another, and his grand-father yet another. In the evening of that day all three occupied the same pulpit, and shared the services. The Doctor is an indefatigable worker, and several successful volumes of sermons, miscellany and travel witness the fertility and rich tilth of his intellectual life. Strangely enough he set out with his severest work, the translation of Bengel's "Gnomon" from the Latin, in two volumes, while in his Trojan professorably.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKET.

STRAWBERRIES AT \$3 A QUART-SOUTHERN VEGE-

TABLES PLEATIFUL-FISH SCARCE. The stands of fruit dealers in the big markets down-town were graced during the week with the familiar square strawberry boxes which are alleged to hold a quart. The fruit itself has been poor, the berries being small and green. They cost \$2 and \$5 int are also on hand to garnish the spring lamb, which remains in price at \$10 and \$15 a carcass, The signs of spring multiply in the markets. String beans are selling at \$3 a peck. New Bermuda potatoes can be had at 40 cents a pock, and new beets at 7 cents each, while encumbers cost 30 and 40 cents a quart, asparagus 75 cents a bundle. and mushrooms \$1 a pound. Winter vegetables are abundant and cheap. In prices they do not vary one week from another. Native cabbages are worth 10 cents and imported 15 cents a head. Imported French cauliflowers bring \$1 each. Carrots a e 40 cents i peck, cranberries 15 cents a quart, dried okra 80 ents a pound, and green okra 50 cents a quart. Table celery is becoming scarce and costs 20 cents a bunch, soup ce ery 5 cents, and garlie 10 cents a bunch. Fresh field salad is 15 cents, and dande lion 10 cents a quart. Green peppers sell at 5 cents each, leeks 5 cents a bunch, lettuce 15 cents a bunch or two banches for 25 cents, rhubarb 10 cents a bunch, and spinach 50 cents a peck. Bermuda onions cost 10 cents a pound, potatoes 20 cents a peck or \$2 a barrel, sweet potatoes 75 cents peck, and Russian turnips 20 cents a peck.

Newtown pippins are worth \$1 30 a peck, while

n peck, and Russian turnips 20 cents a peck.

Newtown pippins are worth \$1 30 a peck, while russet cooking apples are only \$3 50 a bared. Havana pincapples bring 50 cents each, and Black Hamburg grapes from the hot-house are \$7 a pound. The price of canned tomatoes has declined recently and stacks of cans may be seen in front of grocery stores and piled up on the street corners about Washington Market. The near approach of the spring veretable season is the cause of this anxiety on the part of dealers to get rid of their stock.

Notwithstanding the denial of Clerk Kettleman, it is asserted by many butchers in Washington Market that "bob" veal has appeared and is daily sold regardless of the meat inspectors.

"Fish are searce and high at present, owing to the combined eilerts of storms and Lenten appetites," said Mr. Blackford, yesterday. "It seems that people are trying to atone, by the amount of fish they eat in Lent, for the sins they have committed during the rest of the year. But I fear, nevertheless, that a great many of them will be unable to wipe out the stain."

While Canada frozen smelts are worth only 8 cents a pound, the green Now-England variety costs 25 cents. Southern shad are still coming in slowly from North Carolina, the bucks costing 60 cents, the roes \$1 50 cach. Fresh herring in contrast with the rest of the insh list is cheap, selling for 5 cents a pound. This is a fish that the workingman delights in. Hard crabs are up to \$4 50 a hundred and soft crabs down to \$1 50 a dozen. Haddock, tomeods and iresh-eaught ciscoes can each be bought for 8 cents a pound. For live cod, flounders, large lake pickerel, cat-fish and blue-fish 12 cents a pound of either black fish, fresh mackerel, red snapper, fresh caught salmon trout or small green pickerel. Dressed cels are dear at 22 ceats, and Irve lobsters unreasonably high at 18 cents a pound. White hallout, Northern black bass and frozen whitenish are selling for 25 cents and hya pound of either black dear at 22 ceats, and live lobsters unreasonably hi

Fresh hens' eggs can be had for 25 cents a dozen, and ducks eggs for 40 cents.

MENU. Clam Soup Boiled Cod. Egg Sauce. Potatoes in Cases. Stewed Tomato. Roast Turkey. Celery,
Pigeon Pie.
Lettuce Mayonnaise.
Frozen Pudding. Cake,
Fruit.
Coifee,

PRESERVATION OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

OMISSIONS IN THE BOYNTON BILL-THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTIES.

An informal discussion was had by the memnoon, at the office of Announce rotes syesterday after-noon, at the office of Announce rotes syesterday after-to arge the passage of the compromise bill agreed on some weeks ago, between the louse tall in conference committee. There is some type that the House may reject some of the extreme changes proposed to be made in the Boymon bill, and in that case the subject will no to the conference with some respect of justice being done to the whole State, instead d to a few persons.

The compromise bill establishes an reservation, which s to consist of hands now owned by the State-some 750,000 acres-and whatever may be nequired here-after for the purpose, to be held by the State

The cool acres—and whatever may be acquired hereafter for the purpose, to be held by the State to furnish and restore water to the Hadson, Mohawk, Elack and other rivers in the northern part of the State, and for the Eric, Black River and Champlain cand; for the preservation of the public health, and for the preservation of the public health, and for the preservation of the public health, and for the preservation of the public or private, nor condenated by any court or commission. But the Economy and comproved by 1818 prescribe the boundaries of the proposed reservation. In the main they are taken train a common source. But there are very majoriant comissions in the Bernton bill, the chief of which is at lines 31-34, which omits the words:

"There northerly, along the said County line on the bounds of Township number five, in the old Military Tract, to the northest corner thereof; thence essently, along the northest corner for the test; thence essently, along the said county for the southwest corner of fot number forty, (which is the northwest corner of ot number forty three, in the fact known as the State gore, immediately adjacent to Township number five, thence easterly, from said corner to forty and forty-two of the State gore, to the southerst corner of southeast corner of said State gore, to the southeast corner of said State gore, being the northeast corner of the Piat Patent; thence southeast corner of the Piat Patent; thence southeast and the southeast corner of the County

DEPARTURE OF MATTHEW ARNOLD,

TAKING LEAVE OF AMERICA AMID A POURING RAIN-FRIENDS WHO SAW HIM OFF.

The rain was pouring down in torrents yeserday afternoon when the clang of the "shore-bell" on board the Servin warned the passengers and their friends that 2 o'clock and the parting hour had arrived. In the midst of the excited crowd, hundled under the shelter of the quarter-deck, stood Matthew Arnold, surrounded by all a dozen intimate friends. There was a last hurried shake of the hands, to each in turn, an oft-repeated promise to meet before long, and then the rush for the gang-plank was made. The English poet-critic raised his hat, and, as the buge slowly forged out of the dock, waved it in parting saldiation to those who had done much to make his visit pleas ant. Before this, however, there had been plenty of that and conversation in the saioon and state-rooms. The Servia carried a full complement of cable passengers, and as usual the long saloon-table was beaped with and as usual the long sulcon-table was beaped with flowers woven into a multitude of devices. Chief among them was a ship formed of roses and violets. The state-rooms also were acnost filled with bouquets and boxes of flowers, while in Mr. Arnold's rooms were sundry other more ambitantial offerines—a package of a peculiar variety of tea, a box of Plorida oranges from the Charle Grove, at Enterprise, and a variety of little kutck-knacks likely to be of service on the voyage.

"My reed generable to America was in The Tablette, this thorning," said Mr. Arnold. "Tready cannot say more. That I shad be here again before long is almost certait, and I feel sure my second trip will be an engloyable as my first—houre so if could not well be."

Andrew Caracige, who had preceded Mr. Arnold and seen that everything was in order, said: "Mr. Arnold, as preclaims van known, visited thas comitive will a definite

Anteew Carnegie, vin had preceded Mr. Arnold and seen that everything was in order, said: "Mr. Arnold, as perhaps you know, visited this country with a definite purpose in view, and a most inudable one, too. He was destroys of massing enough money to dear of certain his bilities contracted by another, and I am shad to say that he has not only done this, but has exceeded his own expectations and absolute needs. He has promised me faithfully to pay us another visit, and I feel sure he will do so."

WHAT COAL COSTS THE CITY.

PRICES PAID BY THE DEPARTMENTS.

HIGMPSON'S LOOSE METHODS CONTRASTED WITH BOARD OF EDUCATION PRACTICE. The Senate Committee on Cities resumed the Investigation of the Public Works Department resterday. Abel Easton was recalled in order that he might be cross examined by the counsel for Commissioner Phompson. The witness said that he did not remember seeing Mr. Thompson at the Turkish bath-house in Forty-seventh-st-more than once before it was opened. more than once before it.

Mr. Thompson did not attend the meeting of the stockholders. The witness of Value of

had never seen a notice of the Department of Pabile Works to owners of property in regard to putting in water meters. A number of questions were put to him in regard to private matters, which consumed a good deal of time and to which objection was made by General Tracy, who charged that they were asked for the purpose of wasting the time of the committee. The chairman sustained the objection and Mr. a quart and came from Florida. Green peas and Thompson's counsel called for a vote of the committee. but all voted to sustain the chairman except Senator Thatcher, (Dens.) of Albany.

On Friday Mr. Easton testified that Conrad Smyth, a nephew of Mr. Thompson, was made president of the Turkish Bath Company, and the witness understood that he represented Mr. Thompson. He also testified that Mr. Keep told him that Mr. Thompson was interested in the stock which Keep subscribed for, and the by Mr. Thompson which he was told was in part pay ment of the stock. Referring to the report of this ! mony in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the counsel for Mi Thompson said in examining the witness:

In to-day's assue, The Tributed in narrating your tes-timony, says; "The stock was \$120,000, of which Mr. Keep took \$50,000. His stock, the witness was told by Mr. Keep, was for Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson."

Did you so restrict I am not re-possible for anything that appears in THE TERRUNE. Mr. Payne-I am glad to hear it.

The following extract from the testimony on Friday, as then from the official stepographer's report, will slow the substantial accuracy of THE TRIBUNE's report: Mr. Easton-I had a letter from Mr. Thom, son directing

ie appointment of a cashier. Mr. Whitridge—Directing the appointment of a cashier?

Mr. Whitridge—Directing the appointment of A.—Yes, sir.
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What was the purport of that letter? A.—It was a letter directing me to appoint a man by the name of Brown as cashier.
Q.—Did you appoint him? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Why? A.—Because I considered Mr. Thompson had the authority.
Q.—How did you come to consider that Mr. Thompson had the authority? A.—Because it was so represented by Mr. Keep that he was to have half the stock.
Q.—That Mr. Thompson was to have half the stock?
A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And therefore you made the appointment at Mr, iompson's direction? A.—Yes, sir.

In further cross-examination yesterday Mr. Thomeson's counsel asked the witness about a divorce suit in which he was interested, and also about his having been arrested m a civil suit.

mactivi success.—That suit was brought against me, and I was arrested in the interest of the Thompson party, who wanted to get control of my stock. The Judge, in vacating the order of arrest, characterized it as an outrage. If you want to go into these private matters, I can tell you something about Mr. Thompson—Counsel for the Commissioner—No matter about that.

The witness was excused.

amined in regard to them hereafter,

ME, M'AVOY RECALLED. Thomas H. McAvoy, Superintendent of Repairs and supplies, was recalled. He was asked if in addition to he five orders for painting the rotunda and corridors of the Court House, in regard to which he was examined on Friday, there were not other orders given for similar work in the same building at the same time. The witness said that there were nine orders n all. One of these was for painting in the superior Court room and was dated on the same day as one of the orders for painting in the rotunda. He did not cemember the other orders particularly and will be ex.

Mr. Whitridge—Do you know the superficial area of the unidings cleaned by the department! A.—No. sir. Q.—Web, I have had them measured. Now, if the superficial area of the buildings cleaned by the department ast year was 239,024 feet, how much did it cost a out to do the cleaning! A.—If that was the area the cost was 39 cents a foot. -Do you know any reason why it should cost the de-

riment so much more per foot to clean a building than costs the Board of Education A.—I don't know anyit costs the Board of Folkarious?

A. Toos and the Board of Folkarious and the brownstone Court Q.—How much coal was used in the brownstone Court Board in the last four years?

A.—Ninety-six tons in 1881, 230 tons in 1882, and 283 tons in 1883. There was a boiler put in the building in 1881. The head 12 apparatus and boiler were the same in 1882 and 1883.

Q.—How did you come to born fifty-three tons more of coal there in 1883 than in 1882?

A.—I can't tell you now. Some years we have longer winters, and barn more coal on that account.

at account.

The winters then have been rapidly growing worse. Mr. Thompson came in office? A.—Not at all.

Airye the amount of each used in the office of the cuent at No. 31 Chamberses. I. A.—Forly-six tons (8): 185 tons in 1881; 207 tons in 1882; 445 tons (8).

m 1883.

Q.—Vini is the explanation of the difference between 1882 and 1883? A.—The elevator was kept running on sundays last year and the building was kept nested on that day. That is the only explanation I can give now, in my bureau there were used altogether 1.991 tens of

tion, was then called to the stand. He said that the coat for the public schools was all purchased by contract be cause the law so required and because it was cheaper and better for the city. The bids include the furnishing and delivery of the coal in the cellars of the 115 school houses in all parts of the city. Last year the price was \$4.73 a ton and in 1882 54 03. The coult was all bought by stross tons of 2,240 pounds. He then gave an ac-count of the method of cleaning the public chool buildings, from which it appeared that

done, but he did not think all the jaminors were paid quite enough.

The counsel for Mr. Thompson examined Mr. Walker as to the method of receiving coal in the Beard of Education. Ar. Walker said that they employed an experi inspector to examine the coal when delivered, and then had a portable contrivance for weighing the coal, so that it was inspected and weighed when delivered at a whool building, and a certificate had to be furnished upmed at the time by the jaminor of the building, the inspector and the weigher.

Mr. Payme—Do you mean to say that the jaminors and inspectors are always present when coal is delivered? A.—H is their dity, and I believe that they are. Of course I could not tessify to the fine from personal observation.

Mr. Whitridge—Nosady except Colonel Mooney has ever been able to be at 100 different places at the same time in one day.

General Tracy—Do you keep all those vouchers in a scrap-book! A.—No. Sit.

Mr. Payno—Do you know any reason why Mr. Bowne should supply you wish coal at \$4.73 a too, and then put in a bid to the Public Works Department.

General Tracy—Mr. Bowne knew his enstoner.

fusion. They had to obtain berths for transfent stemmers and sailing vessels. He had loaned \$100 to General Baraum Let July when the latter went to the G. A. R. encomprocut. This had nothing to do with General Burnan's performance of the duties of harbor master.

Robert B. Van Vieck, shipping and commission merhant since 1850, said that he was on the water front condeatly and had never seen any others than the harbor partiers performing their duties. It was necessary to have harber masters and they should be State officers. William II. Miller, shipping merchant for thirty-seven years, Benjamin F. Mctealf, for thirty-three years to the

Monell, Frost and other harbor masters for his propeller line. Charles Littleton, a stevedore, said that he had loosled and discharged from seventy to ninety sailing vessels since May 24. He had applied to harbor master brew, Menell, Frost, Cady and other harbor masters for bottles. He had paid them no fees, nor known of their receiving any. George F. Hay, a clerk for J. F. Whitney & Co., had applied to Harbor Masters Drew, Cady, Prostus, Simpson and Barns since May 24 for berths. There were one or two wharfingers who acted as assistants to the harbor masters. His firm had not paid any fees to inafhor masters since last April. John Kramer, clerk for Funct. Edye & Co., testified that he had asked berths from Harbor Masters Drew, Chee sharoush, Simpson Frost, Prostus and Cady since May 24 and they had performed their duties satisfactorily without fee.

John R. Voornis, Dock Commissioner, said that the Pock Commissioners' duties were to take cognizance of all matters relating to the water front, build wharves and attend to dredging, and coloring wharf rents and rates from the vessels at the wharfus chouring to the city. He was not aware that the hartor masters had powr to remove obstructions. After the law of 18-3 additional duties were imposed on the wharfusers where then called duck masters. The Dock Commissioners intended that they should perform the duty of harbor masters when called upon. On May 11 a meeting of persecutatives of various commercial bodies expressed the hope, only one also ming, that the Department of Docks should attend to giving hartis to vessels until the harbor master difficulty was arranged, and the Dock Commissioners latended and for the performance of the shippers. Monell, Frost and other harbor masters for his propeller

THE ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE'S WORK. ASSESSMENTS ON DOWN-TOWN BUILDINGS.

GENERAL BURKE'S TESTIMONY-MORE WITNESSES FROM THE SUBBOGATE'S OFFICE. The first witness before the Roosevelt Comittee yesterday was Edward W. Boyninge, deputy chief erk of the Surrogate's office. His salary is \$1,600 year. His testimony was mainly with reference to the duties of his office and the perquisites or fees associated therewith. Whe n certified copies of decrees are given, the witness said it had been his habit until last Monday to charge \$3.50. He expressed himself as opposed to the rec system; it was distasteful and unsatisfactory. He had received the sums allowed in pursuance of the practice which existed when he entered the office, and which he understood had prevailed under several preceding administrations. He was appointed by the present Surrogate. General Deemis F. Burke, deputy tax commissioners was next called. He has charge of the assessments in that part of the city below Canal-st. He was asked by Mr. Miller whether any plan existed especially favorable to owners of newspaper buildings, and be gave an emphatic denial. Mr. Miller cited the case of The Herald pilding, assessed last year at \$450,000. General Burke said that his predecessor assessed it at those figures, and he did not change them. His attention was called to the assessment of the Park Bank Building at \$734,600. He pronounced that a much better building than The Herald office, while the plot contained 2,000 square feet more than the other. Besides, it had a frontage on Broadway with an annex on Ann-st. When pressed for an opinion as to the relative value of the ground if vacant, the witness contended that that occupied by the Bank was about equal to The Heraid plot, when its connection with Ann-st was considered. The assessment of The Times Building was \$375,000. The witness had raised it year before last from \$325,000. was then asked as to the assessment of TRE TRIBUNE building. He replied that this year it was assessed at \$600,000. Last year it was assessed at \$500,000, but on application by the owner it was reduced to \$400,000. It was at that time what was known as "in progress." was not completed thoroughly until last summer, presumed the reduction was made because it was This year there had been no reduction

the Stants Zeiteng Building was assessed at \$315,000, and The Sun office, \$150,000-raised from \$110,000. The Mills Building was assessed last year at \$1,200,000. It was not completed then. Now it is assessed at \$1.400,-500. Last year, on application of its owner, it was reduced \$100,000 because it was unfinished. "It is still 'the progress," the witness continued,"and will not be finished before the first of May. Under the rules of our depart ment we are very liberal in connection with the construction of new buildings, because the first two years owner is obliged to spend a great deal money in making improvements. of

of money in making improvements. I never met Mr. Millis, but I saw the application and believed it was a just one." Mr. Millier endeavored to cet the witness to say that in his belief it was worth \$1,000,000 more than the amount of the assessment, but he adhered to his statement that he regarded the assessment as just and equitable under the circumstances. Mr. Miller cited The Fost Building, assessed at \$450,000, and compared that with the United States Life Insurance Company's Building. The winess expressed the opinion that one building was equal in value to the other. He was asked how he found his judgment in such matters. He replied that he often procured the opinion of real estate dealers, and was also guided by the records of transfers of adjacent property. Mr. Miler inquired what his course would be if there had been no recent transfers. He answered that he would rely "upon the basis of that intuitive knowledge which God gives to all." The chairman said the reason the committee wanted to gint this subject was that an examination of the assessments seemed to show that the "intuitive perceptions" of those who assessed property and sometimes blumdered, and that a considerable difference existed between values pat upon property by experts and those who make as that a considerable difference existed between values put upon property by experts and those who make assessments. The miners claimed that it was very rarely that even experts agreed. The assessment of the Morse Building was referred too. Last year it was \$375,000, but it was reduced on apolication to \$450,000. Temple Court was assessed last year at \$450,000, and this year at \$550,000. The Mor and E.

He had received compensation from lawyers for outside work, in accordance with the custom of the office when be entered. The testimony of Mr. Appleaste, the law cierk, who detailed on Friday an instance of what he regarded as excessive charges, was read to the wliness. He replied that he had no recollection of the charge of

the imperior and the weigher.

Mr. Psym—be you mean to say that the jamifors and inspectors are always presentation on all adjusted A. Front and the state of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties of

o'clock, when a few additional witnesses will probably be examined, after which the committee will go into executive session. The committee evidently feels well satisfied with its labors, and Mr. Rooseveris stated that it had material enough to keep it busily at work until next January II it believed it to be geessary to continue. It is probable, however, that Monday will close the evidence in order to allow the committee time to prepare its report to subuilt to the Assembly before the close of the session.

CLOSE OF THE MURPHY LIBRARY SALE.

Yesterday completed the sale of the Murphy Library, which occupied the greater part of five after vectors and evenings, or nearly thirty five hours in ail. A

shipping business, Thomas P. Ball, of Evans, Ball & Co., | number of valuable works were catalogued for the afterfor twenty-five years a shipping merchant, and Gustavus A. Brett, a ship broker, gave lestiment to the same effect. Abled Abbott, ship broker, testified that personally he had obtained berths from Captalus Drew, Monell, Frost and other barbor masters for his propeller. 2d. the Laws, Customs, and Natural Demeanor of the Inhabitants; 3d, the worst and best usage of a Maryland Servant; 4th, the Traffic and Vendable Commod-Maryland Servant; 4th, the Traffic and Vendable Commodities of the country." It was sold for \$350. Class Wassenaer's half-yearly register of European events was an interesting work in connection with Dutch colonial history. It was published in Amsterdam between 1622 and 1629, and this edition was bound in 21 volumes, which called forth a bid of \$336. Another work connected with colonial history was Alexander Whittaker's "Good News from Virginia" (1613), which brought \$130. A rare work in Dutch by Ds Vries, the only navigator besides Hudson who published a narrative of his voyage to New Netherland during the Dutch possession, was sold for \$105. An anonymous published not 1630, ascribed to the Kev. John Wlute, and entitled "The Planter's Pica, or the Grounds of Plantations examined, and usual Oquetions answered," went for \$855.

JOHN KELLY NOT A CANDIDATE.

HE DENIES THAT THERE WAS A PRIVATE NOMI-NATION IN THE STAR OFFICE.

The assertion has been made that John Kelly has been placed in nomination for Mayor by a number his friends and admirers at a meeting held in the pul tion office of the Sar. Mr. Kelly was found in his office n Park Row yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUSE. "Is there any truth in the statement that you have been nominated for Mayor I" was asked.

None whatever," Mr. Kelly replied. " I am not a can didate for any public office, and will not be. I presum this has grown out of the peculiar political situation caused by the passage of the Rooseveit bill."

· What do you think of the blil ?" " I think Mr. Roosevelt is an honest and well-meaning young man, and that his bill is intended by him to further the cause of good government. But it will not accomplish this. In fact, in this direction it is an egregious blunder. I presume the bill was drawn up by him without much consultation with experienced publimen here. Unitoubtedly there is room for improvement in the city government, but I do not think it will be accomplished by the Rossevelt measure. I do not agree with some of those who have called the Aldermen drunkwith some of those who have called the Aldermen drunkards and dishonest men. I do not know any drunkards
in the Board. Moreover, they are the direct representatives of the people, elected as they are by Assembly diriets. They are practical men, and while they may not
be as a rate men of culture, they certainly possess a
fair common school education Many of them
are business men, and all inderstand
the wants of their districts. If all power is to be taken
from these representatives of the people and lodged in
the hands of the Mayor, you are moving in the direction
of a monarchical form of government, and practically
confessing that to that extent representative government
is a failure." is a failure."

Guther K. Ackerman, publisher of The Star, was asked if any meeting had been held in the office of that newspaper to place Mr. Kelly in nomination. "There has not," he replied. "Mr. Kelly does not want an office, and certainly no movement of the kind would be started nearertainly no movement of the time when nominations ar

CAPTAIN DUNCAN GETS TWELVE CENTS.

The sealed verdict in the libel suit of Captain C. C. Duncan against The Times, handed in by the jury in the Brooklyn City Court on Friday night, wa opened yesterday morning, and Clerk Merchant said: "Gentlemen of the jary, hearken unto your verdiet: You say you find a verdlet for the plaintiff-on account of the Quaker City damages, 6 cents; on account of the bankruptcy proceedings, 6 cents; the balance of the charges for the defence—and so say you all." And they all smiled and nodded their heads. Justice Culieu was about to return the verilet to have it properly worded, but Mr. Britton said he would accept the form. He also noved for a new trial on the ground that the verilet was not warranted by the testimony, and also on the exceptions taken during the trial. Justice Culien said he could argue the motion at the close of the circuit term.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 8, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST.

354, 884, 885, 884, 60 604, 1,456 564, 604, 504, 604, 60 604, 1,456 123, 124, 124, 124, 124, 135, 354, 11, 135, 135, 135, 135, 355, 355, 354, 11, 148, 188, 177, 177, 177, 188, 6,00 143, 1434, 143, 1434, 1409, 141, 10, 143, 1434, 143, 1434, 1409, 141, 10, property very rarely that even experience to assessment of the Morse Building was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was reduced on apolical at 0 \$350,000. It is was recarded as flust and 2 \$50,000. All these the witness recarded as flust and equivable.

Solved B. Van Winkle, the topographical engineer of the Department of Public Parks, was examined strick respecting the preparation of maps of the amore district. It is a subject to the propertion of maps of the amore district. It is a subject to the subject on the subject of the subject on the subject on the subject on the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment for money to go ahead with the work but nothing was received until 1879. Has preparation of maps could only level pace with monumenting, and that could only level pace with monumenting and that the work is a subject of pace with monumenting and that could only level pace with monumenti

GOVERNMENTS.

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CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wallet.

Pennsy to Raird. 50% Burdle, N.Y. and Pha., com. 82, 9 Reading, gen'l mittology 101% Burdle, N.Y. and 15 Pha., com. 15 Borth'n Pac., prof. 46% 40% Saturbay, March 8-P. M.

The week at the Stack Exchange ends with all leshous.—[Detroit Free Press.]

the markets quiet and the speculation much mixed. To-day's operations in stocks, which amounted to 152,900 shares, against 210,000 shares yesterday, reflects little more than a liquidation of the specu lative ventures on both sides of the account that resulted from yesterday's trading. Hence the fluctuations were as irregular as they were frequent. Taking the market as a whole, the final prices show no significant changes, but measured by small fractions the number of declines exceeds the number of advances. Of amarket that is so entirely featureless as to-day's was it is almost supererogatory to make comment or explanation. But it may be remarked that the dealings in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock (39,000 shares) were more than one-quarter of the number of shares in all stocks, and that after some large single transactions and frequent fluctuations between 1283s and 1273, its final figure-128-is 12 lower than yesterday's closing price. On the other hand, Union Pacific, in which the dealings amounted to 29,400 shares, after delining to 79% rose to and closed at 80%, against 80%, yesterday's last figure. St. Paul fluctuated 12 per cent and closed le lower than yesterday. Lake Shore, which with transactions in 10,300 shares, was fourth in point of activity, ranged between 1023s and 1027s, and closed at 1021g or 3s lower than yesterday. Central and Hudson was dull, but its last price-117-shows an advance of 3a per cent, while Northwestern, which was more active, declined from 11858 to 1172 w11778. The only prominent feature in the whole day was the smart rally in prices that occurred after 2 o'clock, and the subsequent reaction in the last fifteen minutes. that left the market feverish and unsettled at the

close. Government bonds were extremely quiet at unchanged quotations as foilows:

U.4. \$1₂\$1391, res. 1131₄ 1131₂ U.5. cur. 6's 1894, Il11 U.5. 4 1₂\$1331, cos. 1131₄ 1131₂ U.5. cur. 6's 1894, Il11 U.5. 4 1₂\$137, res. 124, 125 U.5. car. 4's, 1897, Il33 U.5. 6 1 1997, cos. 124, 125 U.5. car. 6's, 1898, 135 U.5. 6 1 1998, 135 U.5. cur. 6's, 1899, 147 U.5. cur. 7, 1395, 129

In State bonds the business was confined to sales of Tennessee 6s at full figures-4119. The quotations, however, generally were strong. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

The general bond market was dull, but the prices ruled steady to strong. Eric second consols sold at 9214 a 9212. Rome, Watertown and Ogdens-burg 53 were firm at 7134. Canada Southern first 5s were off 3s at 994s. West Shore first 5s declined 3 to 553s, but closed steady at 557s. St. Paul first 5s, Wisconsin and Minnesota division, were up 3s at 9534. Northwestern debenture 5s were 4s easier at 9512, and East Tenneessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were firm at 744. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were strong up to 105. Denver and Rio Grande consols were off 1 ent at 84, and firsts. Western extension, were 12 lower at 67. Kausas and Pacific consols were off 18 at 1014, and sold at 994 seller 60 days, and Oregon

at 1014, and sold at 994 selier 60 days, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were weak at 69.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$1,255,416, made up by a gain of \$701,581 currency and \$553,827 coin. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$2,034,564; payments, \$779,148; currency balance, \$10,701,912; coin balance, \$123,-047,186. The day's gain, however, is delusive; part of the coin gain is made up by receipts of coin in payment for gold bars delivered by the Assay Oftice, and beyond question the currency gain is largely represented by transfers or exchanges that do not effect the banks.

Money at the Stock Exchange ruled unusually easy despite the bank statements figure and to-day's export of \$4,500,000 gold; the rate for call loans was uniformly 1½ per cent.

easy despite the bank statements figure and to-day's export of \$4,500,000 gold: the rate for call loans was uniformly 1½ per cent.

The weekly bank statement of averages more nearly reflects the condition of the total reserves of a week ago than the actual condition at the close of business last evening. For instance, to-day's exports of \$4,500,000 gold, if it was all drawn out of bank yesterday, as it was not, would figure in the statement as a decrease of only \$733,000 specie. Hence it is probable that the banks last evening held in cash—specie and legal tenders—about \$4,500,000 less than the amount stated as the average heldings for the week. The reported increase of \$3,841,300 in loans must reflect an actual increase of over \$5,000,000, which would make the actual amount of deposits proportionately greater, less the decline because of the loss of eash, than the amount stated for the average. From all of which it is gathered that the actual surplus reserves held last evening were nearer \$8,000,000 than \$12,820,675,as shown by the statement of a week ago.

The following are the comparative totals of the average of the days of the statement of a week ago.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of March 1 and March 8:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

March I. Mar. 8. Chauges. \$70.848.200 \$71,803,100 Dec. \$4,000,100 11,780,700 29,663,000 Dec. 2,005,800 Total reserve. \$108,037,900 \$101,592,000 Dec. \$7,015,900 against deposits 89,937,925 88,771,325 Dec. 1,166,600 Surplus \$18,690,975 \$12,820,675 Dec. \$5,879,300

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$82,392,992; balances, \$3,563,989. For the week: Exchanges, \$80,-677,806; balances, \$36,374,600. The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$432,934, and the internal revenue receipts \$372,711. The United States Treasury received \$374,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows: 1883.

Philadelphia 122 000 Miscellaneous 29,000 \$1,030,000

Imports of merchandise in New-York: For the week 1882, 1883, 1884, Dry goods \$2,315,991 \$3,420,429 \$1,952,250 General merchandise, 5,007,255 6.881,754 5,641,529

Total since Jan. 1 \$95,605,277 \$91,370,384 \$86,217,691 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week. \$940,408 \$527,568 Previously reported. 11,205,341 2,861,789 Total since Jan. 1. \$12,235,749 \$3,182,357 \$12,026,313 Imports of specie at New-York; For the week \$51,557 \$249,106 \$70,184 Previously reported. 641,080 1,086,828 9.0,089 Total since Jan. 1 ... \$695,837 \$1,335,094 \$1,009,853

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. Loxbox, March 8-1230 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western First Mortzage Trustees Certificates, 45; Erie, 25% Non-York Central, 115%, Hilhols Central, 133; Pennsylvana, 60%, Reading, 15% Mexican Ordinary, 50% St. Path Compon, 93.
2 p. m. Erie, 25%; Hilhols Central, 1335; Pennsylvania, 60%; Mexican Ordinary, 50%; Canadian Pacific, 55%, 51; Paul Common, 93. Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 76 france 10 centimes for the account.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 8

The petroleum market was dull and strong to-day. An effort was made to disturb confidence by reports concerning the new "wild-est" well in Warren County, but there was no real information of an plarming nature. The best advices are that the well flowed at the rate of eight barrels an hour-an ordinary rate for that district. Prices rose from \$1 00% a\$1 00% to \$1 02, in the morning; a slight reaction followed, but toward the close the market advanced to \$1 0214 a \$1 02 and closed The range of prices and the total dealings were as fol-

100% 102% 100%

The clearances elsewhere were: Oil City, 9,348,000 barrels; Bradford, 8,864,000 barrels; and Pittaburg, 8,100,000 barrels.

The refined market was unchanged.

A SAMPLE.—" Boy, do you go to school?"

Isked a stranger of a bootblack at the post office, Satur-